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Thatcher And Zhao Sign Pact

Chinese Control Of Hong Kong Set for 1997

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Zhao Ziyang of China signed Wednesday the agreement under which China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.

In a formal ceremony in the Great Hall of the People, Mrs. Thatcher agreed to give up Britain's last imperial colony in Asia. "This is an historic occasion," she said.

Britain has governed Hong Kong since the treaty of Nanjing in 1842. Mr. Zhao said the accord has laid a solid foundation for the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, who took a personal hand in the two years of negotiations leading to the agreement, watched the two prime ministers as they spoke. After the documents were signed, Mr. Deng, Mr. Zhao, Mrs. Thatcher and other British and Chinese officials toasted one another with champagne.

Under the agreement, China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 but will allow its people to retain their capitalist economic system and their civil liberties for an additional 50 years.

Hong Kong will become a "special administrative region" of China, with a considerable degree of autonomy. China will have the



The Associated Press
Deng Xiaoping, the chief Chinese leader, center, watched as Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher and Zhao Ziyang exchanged signed documents outlining the future of Hong Kong. The event in Beijing's Great Hall of the People was photographed from a television screen.

right to appoint the chief executive of the local government and will be able to station its troops there.

In meetings Wednesday with Mrs. Thatcher and other British officials, both Mr. Deng and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, gave assurances that China would honor the terms of the agreement.

According to a Chinese government spokesman, Mr. Deng pledged that China "will strictly abide by this agreement and honor its promises" and asserted that Hong Kong's prosperity was in the interest of China's modernization program.

Mr. Ho said: "This concerns China's reputation in the world." Hong Kong is the financial, trading and shipping center of east Asia. It has 5.4 million inhabitants.

Mr. Deng, who is 80 years old, reportedly told Mrs. Thatcher that he hoped to make his first visit to Britain next summer.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Space Shuttle Reported Set to Place Satellite in Orbit Over Soviet Union

By Walter Pincus
and Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The next U.S. space shuttle flight, to be launched Jan. 23 under conditions of secrecy, will carry a new military intelligence satellite that is to collect electronic signals and retransmit them to a U.S. receiving station on Earth, according to sources.

The satellite is to be released from the shuttle cargo bay and directed into geosynchronous, or stationary, orbit 22,500 miles (36,200 kilometers) above the western portion of the Soviet Union, they said. It will stay there because its speed will equal that of the Earth's rotation.

Data gathered could include radio signals from Soviet missile tests that could be used to verify compliance with arms control agreements, the sources said.

The \$300-million satellite would be the most important and largest of the so-called signals intelligence satellites, four or five of which already hover above the Soviet Union. Each earlier version has a distinctive visual and radar image that permits the Soviet Union to know what it is, if not exactly what it is collecting and transmitting, sources said.

Signals intelligence satellites have been functioning for 10 years or more. Earlier rocket-launched versions weighed about 2,500 pounds (1,100 kilograms), sources said, while the new one could weigh at least 30,000 pounds, too heavy for launch by an existing U.S. rock-

et. The booster-assisted shuttle can launch a 65,000-pound cargo.

On Monday, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other Pentagon officials disclosed that they have taken unusual steps to hide the nature of shuttle flights involving military payloads. About one-third of more than 200 shuttle launches scheduled in the next 10

years are to be conducted by the military, and next month's is the first.

The Pentagon effort contrasts sharply with the open nature of space missions conducted by the civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration but not with the customarily secret nature of air force satellite launches.

Despite the secrecy, information is readily available through public sources about previously launched intelligence satellites, as is information about the shuttle Discovery's mission next month.

The Pentagon rules would bar disclosing details of Discovery's operational schedule, making it more difficult for the Soviet Union to monitor the flight and track the satellite.

The air force initially wanted to keep the entire mission secret, NASA sources said. The Pentagon compromised with the agency.

Reporters are to be allowed to cover the launch, the first shuttle liftoff from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, and will be informed of the landing time there 16 hours in advance. No public access to air-to-ground communications and no public announcements are expected during the flight unless a serious problem develops.

Relations between NASA and the air force have been strained over the last year as the military service has begun pressing Congress for funds to permit it to launch larger payloads and not depend on the space shuttle.

At a news briefing Monday, Brigadier General Richard F. Abel, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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The Associated Press
Water is sprayed on canvas at Union Carbide plant in Bhopal to prevent gas-fume leakage.

'Everything Is Normal' in Bhopal

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — Scientists on Wednesday began processing the tank few tons of deadly methyl isocyanate into pesticide and prepared to open the tank that leaked poison gas on Dec. 3, killing more than 2,000 people.

About 200,000 residents were believed to have fled Bhopal in fear of a second gas leak during the conversion process; they are slowly returning to the central Indian city of

turning to the central Indian city of

500,000.

The government said it postponed parliamentary elections scheduled in Bhopal for Dec. 27 because of the tragedy. But an opposition leader said the election was delayed because the governing Congress Party feared it would take a beating because of disillusionment arising from the government's failure to avert the disaster.

Scientists said 12 tons of the gas had been processed by Tuesday night and at least 4.2 tons remained in storage tanks and drums at the Union Carbide pesticide plant. The process was continuing Wednesday.

Scientists said the conversion process, which began Sunday, should be completed by Thursday.

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Singapore Elections Expected to Establish Lee's Son as a Potential Heir

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The general election here Saturday is expected to establish Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's elder son, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, as a potential successor to his father.

General Lee, 32, who gave up a promising military career to enter politics, is among two dozen young technocrats and professionals recruited by the ruling People's Action Party for the elections.

The party won 30 of the 79 seats in Parliament because they were uncontested by the opposition, and hopes to win the rest.

Mr. Lee, who has dominated the political scene for more than 25

years, is planning a transfer of power to a younger group of leaders while remaining prime minister.

He said at an election rally earlier this week that he had in mind at least three young leaders who could take over his job after he stepped down on reaching the age of 65 in 1988. But he has yet to name a successor.

The prime minister also has said that there is no question of building a Lee "dynasty" and that his son must climb the political ladder on his own merit.

General Lee, who was educated at Cambridge University, is described by friends as affable and

approachable. He is considered a good speaker at public rallies and an effective door-to-door campaigner.

Promoted to brigadier general in June 1984, he retired three months later to stand for elections. The prime minister almost immediately appointed him as political secretary to Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong.

General Lee is running against a political unknown, Giam Lai Cheng, 23, a woman who represents the leftist United People's Front. He is expected to win by a large majority.

■ Lee Warns of 'Bleak' Future
Mr. Lee warned Singaporeans

that they should vote wisely in national elections Saturday because the future of the world economy is bleak and could severely affect the nation, United Press International reported Wednesday.

"Behind the glow of Christmas decorations and good cheer, there lurks the menace of a major world economic crisis," Mr. Lee told an election rally Wednesday.

"It can strike in the next few years, during President Ronald Reagan's term," he said. "If the huge U.S. budget deficits are not cut back, interest rates go up, the American dollar goes down and all of these aggravate the strains of world debts on the international banking system."

Mr. Lee criticized opposition parties that talked about giving free benefits and other handouts to the people. "The opposition," he said, "is short in quality, short in their ethnic-linguistic mix for national solidarity."

"An able team that is seen to be able to carry on without me after the next elections in 1988-89," he said, "will be reassurance to foreign manufacturers who have billions of dollars invested in Singapore. This is your stake in this election."

Mr. Lee's People's Action Party has won every seat in Parliament in the past four elections and is expected to do so again in this election.

When nominations closed on Dec. 12, 30 of his party's members were returned unopposed. The party needs to win only 10 of the remaining 49 seats contested Saturday to form the government for the next five years.

J.B. Jayarajnam, who became the only opposition member in the last Parliament when he won a by-election, said at a rally Wednesday: "We are expecting many more members of the opposition to be returned by the electorate this election."

But, he said, it will be a major victory for democracy if even one opposition member is elected. Mr. Jayarajnam is secretary-general of the opposition Workers' Party.

WORLD BRIEFS

Group Claims NATO Bomb Attempt

MUNICH (AP) — The terrorist Red Army Faction claimed responsibility Wednesday for the attempted bombing of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization facility, the West German authorities said.

The police, meanwhile, said that a fugitive member of the group, identified as Eva Haule-Frimpong, was being sought in connection with the bombing attempt Tuesday. The federal prosecutor, Karl Rehmann, said that the Red Army Faction was suspected of planting a car bomb outside a NATO officers' school in Oberammergau. He cautioned that attacks may occur during the Christmas holidays and urged the public to be "especially alert."

A woman telephoned the editor of a Munich newspaper on Wednesday afternoon and claimed responsibility for the attempted bombing in the name of the Red Army Faction, the Bavarian State Criminal Office said.

Qadhafi, González and Kreisky Meet

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain (UPI) — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain joined Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, and Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor, on Wednesday for "private talks" at a coastal town on the Mediterranean island of Majorca, a Spanish government spokesman said.

The three men met at the home of a Majorcan banker at Santa Ponza, 12 miles (20 kilometers) outside Palma, where Colonel Qadhafi arrived for conversations with Mr. Kreisky, a vice president of the Socialist International, earlier Wednesday.

The spokesman declined to disclose the topic of the talks or to comment on reports that they were a prelude to a meeting aimed at mending deep divisions between the Communist Party and the rightist opposition.

The Socialist Party used its parliamentary majority to show through spending programs amounting to 1 trillion francs (\$111 billion), 6 percent higher than last year's budget. The deficit will be held to 140 billion francs.

As expected, the Socialist Party was unable to rally support from any other group in parliament for its austerity budget. The Communists had long objected to Socialist plans for large-scale cutbacks in state-owned industries that were included in the budget. In July the Communist Party abandoned its four positions in the government over the issue of layoffs.

Israel Said to Foil U.S. Embassy Plot

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Israeli security forces have captured six Palestinians who appeared to be planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, U.S. military sources said.

The sources said Tuesday that the Palestinians lived either in Israel or its occupied territories and did not have any links to organized groups outside the country. "It was a very loosely organized group," one source said.

No explosives that could have been used to convert a vehicle into a bomb — the method used in major attacks on other U.S. installations in the Middle East — were found when the Palestinians were captured, although the security forces did discover "a couple of hand grenades," the sources said. A list of targets was found, they added, and one was the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Blast Kills 4 Soldiers in Sri Lanka

COLONBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — Four soldiers were killed and 11 others were injured Wednesday when a passing army convoy set off a land mine at Padawya in the northern Sri Lankan district of Vavuniya, a military spokesman said.

The convoy was on a patrol from the army camp at Padawya to the northeastern coastal town of Pulmoddai at the time, the spokesman said. Three of survivors were critically injured.

The explosion came a day after a guerrilla land mine was detonated in the eastern province of Towy, killing a police inspector, eight police constables and a civilian.

For the Record

The European Community has formally approved a further 500,000 tons of food aid to help famine victims in Ethiopia and other drought-stricken parts of Africa, community officials said Wednesday. (Reuters)

The French cabinet on Wednesday postponed a referendum on independence for the island of Mayotte in the Indian Ocean and approved a bill giving the parliament power to set a new voting date. (UPI)

Italy Plans a Crackdown On Income Tax Cheating

The Associated Press

ROME — Italy's coalition government has passed a strong measure to crack down on widespread tax cheating by professionals, restaurants, retail businesses and self-employed tradesmen.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's council of ministers approved the measure by decree on Tuesday, after it stalled in the lower house of parliament, the Chamber of Deputies. The decree must be approved by parliament within 60 days to remain in effect.

Targets of the measure bitterly criticized it before passage, while wage-earners, whose taxes are withheld from their paychecks, widely applauded the plan put forward by the Republican finance minister, Bruno Visentini.

The decree introduces an estimated income standard for the self-employed on the basis of the insured value of the enterprise, location, energy and raw material consumption and the size of the work force.

The months of political jockeying over the measure polarized Ital-

ian society and badly shook the 16-month-old coalition of Mr. Craxi, a Socialist.

Half a dozen strikes in recent weeks for or against the tax and financial reform have paralyzed public transportation and closed stores, restaurants and gasoline stations.

Mr. Visentini said that tax evasion in Italy has become so serious as to threaten the viability of the state's financial foundation. The government has not issued figures on the amount of revenue lost through such evasion, but estimates range up to \$4.7 trillion lire (\$43 billion).

Government officials said the tax law had shifted most of the burden onto Italy's 14 million wage-earners.

Self-employed Italians declare only a fraction of their earnings, according to Mr. Visentini. In the country of 56 million people, only 16,000 declared incomes of more than 29.6 million lire last year, and virtually none of them were professionals, merchants or artisans.



DEFENSE, NEW CALEDONIA STYLE — Armed settlers man a barricade outside Bourail in the French colony of New Caledonia, which has been hit by political unrest.

Life Returning to Normal as Bhopal Residents Drift Back

(Continued from Page 1)

the process was being monitored. Scientists said they did not know exactly how much of the chemical remained in various storage facilities. The conversion process is being carried out by Union Carbide technicians under the supervision of Indian experts.

After the hazardous chemicals are processed, experts will begin the "delicate" task of opening the tank that leaked, said Dr. Srinivas Varadarajan, the top Indian scientist overseeing the operation.

"The tank will require careful

handling to ensure that it is done safely and at the same time evidence is not destroyed," he said Tuesday. "The tank has yet to be investigated. We don't know anything yet about the tank from which there was leakage."

Bhopal Returns to Normal

Sanjour Hazarika of The New York Times reported earlier from Bhopal:

The stores and markets of this city have begun reopening as residents return to work and start shopping in greater numbers. Vendors are pushing carts filled with

fruits and vegetables, and restaurants, cigarette kiosks and even a few barber shops are now open for business.

Gradually, Bhopal is returning to normal for the first time since scientists and engineers announced last week that they would produce pesticide to neutralize the remaining stock of methyl isocyanate.

The return to normal is most obvious in the newer areas of Bhopal. In the old section of the city, parts of which date from the 11th century, most of the stores were still shuttered Tuesday, and a few

young men played badminton in the middle of a normally congested road.

Dr. Srinivas Varadarajan, an Indian scientist supervising the detoxification process, said scientists and plant engineers still did not know what remained in the tank from which nearly 50 tons of methyl isocyanate escaped Dec. 3. Earlier, they said the chemical had probably partially solidified into a substance called polymer, which stuck to the walls of the tank.

Mr. Varadarajan said this tank would be examined after the liquid methyl isocyanate is other tanks

and barrels had been disposed of.

One sign of the slow return to normal in Bhopal was the movement of small groups of people from camps to their homes.

"Much of the gas has already been destroyed, and there is no danger anymore," said Phool Chand, a 30-year-old textile mill worker, who said he planned to leave a camp.

Those still in the camps, especially the poor, are deeply concerned.

"Our employers have left the city," said Jaswant Singh, a guard at an engineering company. "Where will we get money to care after the camps close?"

The government has said it will shut the camps Friday and transport people back to their homes.

Many are still sick. Radhey Shyam, a carpenter who looks far older than his 40 years, complained of blurred vision.

"We have to work to eat," he said, "and how can I work if I can't see clearly?"

The future also worries employees at the Union Carbide plant, which has been ordered by the state government to shut down permanently as soon as the detoxification process is complete.

Despite the fact that both countries engage in close air and naval surveillance and probes of each other's border regions, one highly placed Reagan administration official expressed concern about possible diplomatic repercussions from the latest episode, given Soviet sensitivity about intrusions in the Vladivostok area and the high-level U.S.-Soviet talks next month.

Information on military operations is so restricted within the administration that most top officials were unaware of the episode despite the fragmentary press reports in Japan. Several State Department, Pentagon and White House officials denied the episode had taken place even as the Pentagon spokesman was confirming it.

We are trying to work something out to find other jobs for the 900 people the plant employed, said Arjun Singh, the state's chief minister. "Workers' rights will be protected."

Meanwhile, Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, came through the city on a six-hour visit. Mr. Solarz is chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

He said he was amazed to learn that local officials had been given no information about the potential hazards at the Union Carbide plant before the accident.

He said he planned to introduce legislation that would "at the very least" require the U.S. government to inform officials abroad of the potential health, safety and environmental problems posed by the Soviet Union.

One American official said that some people in the Japanese government raised questions about conducting such an exercise so close to Soviet territorial waters and had asked for an explanation from the United States. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is to visit Washington on Jan. 2.

The PNV president, Roman Sudupe, said his assembly would meet again within 72 hours to choose a new candidate for prime minister.

Five people were injured in clashes between police and hundreds of the prime minister's supporters outside the meeting hall, police said.

■ Navy Operation Sets Off Reaction By Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)
not leave international waters at any time."

The Japanese press reports, which Pentagon officials did not deny, said Soviet jets flew very close to U.S. Navy F-14 fighters from the carriers.

"Speculation" by news organizations on military aspects of the mission would result in a Defense Department investigation into the source of the information, he said.

Several news organizations working on stories describing the military cargo reported being called by the Pentagon about two weeks ago asking that the stories be killed for reasons of national security. Some of them agreed to the request, including The Associated Press, Aviation Week and Space Technology, and NBC News.

Public information available on planned military shuttle operations makes identification of Discovery's payload as a signals intelligence satellite difficult, according to several military experts in Washington research organizations.

■ Pentagon Explanation

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Defense Department officials, elaborating on the secrecy policy,

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"Teal Ruby," he said, "is a

space-based experiment to evaluate infrared surveillance for the detection of aircraft targets against the Earth's clutter background."

■ Teal Denounces Secrecy

The Soviet press agency Tass on Tuesday described the shuttle security measures as "an impenetrable veil of secrecy" designed to hide a military takeover of the entire program. The New York Times reported from Moscow.

Although Western analysts say the Soviet space program is largely controlled by the military, the Soviet Union has never acknowledged a military aspect for any of its space flights.

Tass said spokesman from the Pentagon and NASA "flatly refused" to disclose the shuttle's flight plan or the duration of its mission.

It said journalists would "for the first time" be denied access to conversations between the craft and ground control.

A more extreme information blackout than this is standard procedure for Soviet space flights.

Apart from rare exceptions involving international crews, the flights are not announced in

BRIEFS

Bomb Attempt

Venezuela: An attempt was made to assassinate President Hugo Chávez. He was unharmed.

U.S. Embassy

Sri Lanka: The U.S. Embassy in Colombo was attacked by a group of unknown origin.

1985 Budget

U.S.: The House Appropriations Committee approved a \$1.5 billion cut in the fiscal year 1985 budget.

Krebsky Men

U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union: Alexander F. Krebsky has been appointed to the post.

U.S. Embassy

S. Embassy

U.S. Embassy

Tax Breaks Help Shape Americans' Lives

Simplification Plan Poses a Threat — From Baseball to Ministers' Housing

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government this year helped buy more than 400,000 tickets to Baltimore Orioles baseball games, made almost half a billion dollars in mortgage payments for military personnel and ministers, paid for more than 1,000 meals at Washington's Le Pavillon restaurant and picked up London hotel bills of several hundred New Jersey lawyers.

The expenditures were made not through appropriations but in the form of tax breaks through which Americans reap billions of dollars in indirect income each year. These breaks are so widely employed that they have shaped American life — from how soldiers live to where business executives dine.

Now the Treasury Department is seeking to abolish many of them as part of its tax-simplification plan.

They involve two fine distinctions: one between income, which is taxed, and fringe benefits, most of which are not, and the other between personal expenses, which are not tax-deductible, and business expenses, which are.

Treasury says these distinctions help "a business person who eats with clients at an elegant restaurant" but not "a plumber who eats with other workers at the construction site."

The argument against such discrimination sounds fair to many, but large numbers of people — the military, sports enthusiasts, religious leaders, restaurateurs and others — say the price for such justice may be too high.

Upset because Treasury wants to abolish the tax-exempt status of the military's housing allowances, the Defense Department says the plan would "have a devastating financial impact" on hundreds of thousands of people in the military, lower their morale and force about 9,000 to leave the military within five years.

The United Methodist Church, dismayed by a similar proposal to tax the housing allowances of the clergy, says the tax-simplification plan would siphon vast sums of money from church charities into the salaries of 37,000 ministers.

The National Restaurant Association, upset by proposed limits on business-lunch deductions, says the plan "would severely and irreparably impinge" on restaurants "to the detriment of the national economy."

The Baltimore Orioles' sales manager, Dan O'Dowd, says the Treasury plan would "put a dent" into sports dollars, which are a valuable part of the American economy.

Some of the tax breaks Treasury seeks to eliminate or reduce spring from the political clout of their beneficiaries, others from ambigu-

ity in the definition of income and expenses. How much business must be conducted over lunch before it becomes a business lunch? Should the government tax ministers for the value of parsonages?

Similarly, Treasury has proposed to do away with a comparable exemption for the housing allowances of ministers, calling on congregations to take up the slack. The ministers' exemption will take \$164 million out of federal revenues in 1980 unless Treasury's proposal is adopted.

For example, the Defense Department for decades has provided housing allowances to military personnel who live off post. Because members of the military who live on bases pay no tax on the value of their quarters Congress has never taken the allowance for off-post personnel.

Almost 1 million homeowners in the military pay mortgages with their tax-free housing allowances. Then like other taxpayers they take a deduction for interest paid on the mortgages.

The Pentagon estimates that this duplication costs the Treasury \$350 million a year and that all tax-exempt allowances for the military's housing and their cost of living remove \$7.5 billion annually from income subject to tax.

One officer said the housing allowances covers \$300 of his \$1,000 monthly payment. Without it, he said, he and thousands of others in the military would be forced to sell their homes.

The Treasury proposal would tax

all military allowances and basic pay as income, but it calls on Congress to raise military pay to cover the additional taxes.

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Another indirect aid to individual income is the business deduction. The tax code allows corporations and business people to subtract from their gross income all expenses that are "reasonable and necessary" to conduct business.

Treasury said it will lose more than \$3 billion a year of potential revenue on these write-offs by 1990 unless changes are made.

Over the years these write-offs have been stretched to include the cost of country club dues and baseball, football and hockey tickets purchased by people who entertain clients. The tax code thus transforms Baltimore's Memorial Stadium, for example, into "an appropriate business setting."

Beneficiaries of the business deduction subtract the cost of trips, tickets, meals and more from gross income, saying that the expenses are "directly related" to or "associated with" their business. For those

the full price of these meals is now deductible. Treasury proposes to allow no more than a \$10 deduction for breakfast; \$15 for lunch and \$25 for dinner — a change that the National Restaurant Association said would run "some nationally acclaimed" restaurants out of business.

Both administration officials and budget analysts in Congress said the proposed reductions came mostly from eliminating pay increases that the Defense Department had assumed would be granted in the future.

"It adds up to billions and billions of dollars of pay that nobody has," said an official. "It doesn't save any real dollars."

Senator Chafee predicted that

Republican leaders would dramatically rewrite Mr. Reagan's fiscal

1986 budget proposals, which also

include \$34 billion in domestic

spending cuts, unless he changed

them himself to further reduce the defense buildup.

Representative William H. Gray

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A White House official noted

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CBS Official Criticizes Intelligence Before Tet

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George Crile, the producer of a disputed CBS television documentary on the Vietnam War, has described the calculation of enemy strength by General William C. Westmoreland's command in 1967 as "akin to an intelligence atrocity."

Mr. Crile, testifying Tuesday for the seventh day at the general's \$120-million libel suit against the network, said the command had engaged in a "shell game" in its estimates of North Vietnamese and Vietcong troop strength in the months preceding the Communists' Tet offensive of January 1968.

He said the command's low figures for the enemy misled American leaders and deprived them of the ability to reassess policies at a "critical juncture" of the war.

The producer was cross-examined in the 11-week trial by David Boies, the lawyer for CBS. Mr. Crile had been called as a "hostile witness" by Dan M. Burt, General Westmoreland's lawyer.

Using an August 1967 cable from General Westmoreland's headquarters to high-ranking military and civilian officials, Mr. Burt had attempted to show that Washington had not been kept in the dark about the decision to delete the Vietcong's self-defense forces from the official listing of enemy strength known as the order of battle.

Mr. Crile conceded that the cable had been widely distributed, even perhaps to the White House, but insisted that it incorporated "fake and dishonest intelligence."

Under cross-examination, Mr. Crile was adamant that military leaders had provided a "distorted picture" of a "degraded" enemy who soon showed its real capability during the Tet offensive.

The offensive might not have been a military victory for the North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces, Mr. Crile said, but it dealt a "devastating psychological" blow to the "aura of optimism" fostered by the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

General Westmoreland, now 70 years old and retired, commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from January 1964 to June 1968.

In his suit, the general contends that CBS, in its 1982 documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," defamed him by saying he had deceived President Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff about the true size and nature of the enemy in late 1967.

The producer said that if the command had been correct in its low estimates of enemy troop strength and the number of enemy troops killed during the Tet offensive, "we had not only won the war but killed more of the enemy than existed."

Mr. Crile said he agreed with the conclusion in a West Point textbook shown to him by Mr. Boies that the Tet offensive was "an allied intelligence failure ranking with Pearl Harbor in 1941."

On intelligence reporting, Mr. Crile said, "You begin from the foundation and work up" to arrive at a total of enemy strength.

"What you never do, and which there is never any justification for," he said, "is to begin with the total and work down to make the evidence conform."

2 Portions of Bill Vetoed by Duarte

SAN SALVADOR — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador has vetoed two parts of a conservative-backed election bill to counter recently rising pressure from the political right.

It was the first time in his six months as president that Mr. Duarte used his veto against the conservative majority in the Legislative Assembly. He struck down clauses in the law that would have prevented his son, Alejandro, from seeking re-election as San Salvador's mayor and that would have helped the nation's conservative parties to form an alliance against his Christian Democratic Party.

The confrontations over the dispute and the election law reflected a modest resurgence by the nation's conservative forces in recent weeks in advance of nationwide elections for a new assembly in March, political sources said. El Salvador's two largest conservative political parties are considering forming an alliance for the race.



The army may have refined basic training, but at least two things remain constant: barbed wire and plenty of soupy mud.

Some Finish, Some Don't As Boot Camp Takes Toll Among Army Recruits

(Continued from Page 1)

en, about 40 of whom are summarily dismissed every month at Fort Jackson for pregnancy.

Finally, there was the haberdasher. Recruits swapped their T-shirts advertising Harley-Davidson and the Atlanta Braves for khaki boxer shorts and combat boots and five pairs of wool socks and four sets of battle dress uniforms. All are dispensed beneath a massive sign saying, "You Are About to Become the Best Dressed Soldier in the World."

Through it all there was constant hectoring from the drill instructors: "Look at you! Your heels are not together. You shave this morning?"

"No, drill sergeant. My razor broke."

"Your razor broke? Razor only cost about 50 cents. Not shaving gonna be more expensive. You look like a hairy-faced bear, son. Get over there and give me some pus-ups. Drop!"

He qualified as an expert with the M-16 but had trouble doing pushups within the DeLand standard.

Miss Disano had enlisted with her new husband, David Autrey, but was medically discharged 16 days after arriving at Fort Jackson because of bleeding cysts. She waited at home in Deland for her husband to finish basic training.

He qualified as an expert with the M-16 but had trouble doing pushups within the DeLand standard.

Miss Disano eventually trained her husband to Fort Davis, Virginia, as a kind of latter-day camp follower, while he learned to fix Cobra gunships. She rented an apartment for \$350 a month, more widow than bride since the army threatened to kick Mr. Autrey out if he failed to post until he could perform 48 pushups in two minutes.

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At first he questioned why his socks had to be rolled and stowed just so in the footlocker, but it didn't take long before he began to believe there was a certain orderly rightness to it. And the female drill sergeant he secretly had scorned at first, well, it turned out "she could do more pushups than just about any guy."

"I never thought I'd respect a woman like that," he said.

Despite such drudgery as trimming hedges, washing dishes and picking up spent brass cartridges from the rifle range, John decided with characteristic pep that army life was great, just great.

Some of the younger women tried to call her Mom before she promptly put a stop to it. In the barracks at night after lights out, there was the muffled weeping of homesick women and the hooded gleam of flashlights under the covers betraying surreptitious letter writers.

News of the outside world arrived in a daily summary read in formation, and word of U.S. gold medals in the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles spread by rumor.

Private Elmore craved chewing gum, magazines, candy and television, all of which were forbidden.

The DeLand recruiter had warned her there would be days when she missed him. He was right.

But by the third week of basic training, she had begun to think in military time — 5 P.M. was translated to 1700 hours — and the calendar rearranged itself automatically in her mind, army style.

She finished with flying colors, excelled in advanced training at Fort Sam Houston in Texas, and prepared to ship out in mid-December for a two-year stint in West Germany as an army medic.

John and Loco Pennington, brothers who enlisted together, also made it. John, 17, was to suffer from fallen arches, forced into prosthesis.

There were other wauhous from DeLand.

Chris Dupler, who had reported early to basic training because of a seer's warning that he would impregnate a girl at home, was unable to do more than 20 of the required 30 pushups in two minutes the army demands of men. (There are 13 pushups required of women.)

Discharged two weeks into ad-

EC To Buy Guatemalan Corn

The Associated Press
GUATEMALA CITY — The European Community plans to buy 5,000 tons of Guatemalan corn worth \$1.5 million to donate to Nicaragua, the head of the Institute for Agricultural Trade, Colonel Héctor Edmunds Gil, said Tuesday.

And when Mr. Brunetto ran into the army recruiter in DeLand, the recruiter just shook his head and said: "Bubba, you had two days to go in basic. You could have stood on your head and walked backward and they'd have passed you."

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A recruit practices aiming the M72 light anti-tank weapon during basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

his feet on a laundry bag at night to reduce the swelling.

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Shultz, White House In Dispute Over Jobs

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House and the State Department are locked in a dispute over plans by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to replace ranking officials and diplomats who are political appointees with Foreign Service officers, according to Reagan administration officials.

White House officials said the move by Mr. Shultz to replace several key appointees had angered conservatives in the administration, especially when such conservatives as Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor, and Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, were scheduled to leave their posts.

Officials in both the White House and State Department say the dispute involves not only the ascendancy of Mr. Shultz in personnel matters in which the White House plays a key role, but also accusations that career Foreign Service officers close to Mr. Shultz and some White House aides were ignoring what they considered to be President Ronald Reagan's conservative mandate.

State Department officials said the changes being planned included the departure of such political appointees as Richard T. McCormack, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs, who is a former aide to Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina; Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs; and James L. Malone, assistant secretary for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs.

A former Central Intelligence Agency official with conservative support, Hugh Montgomery, who is director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, also is leaving administration officials said.

In addition, numerous ambassadors are leaving, including Curtis W. Wilson Jr., in Costa Rica, Lewis A. Tambs in Colombia and James D. Theberge in Chile. State Department officials said that Mr. Theberge was believed to have lost the confidence of the competing political factions in Chile.

One White House adviser said: "The Shultz people got the jump on the conservatives by moving swiftly, quietly and with some stealth on these appointments. The conservatives didn't know what was happening until it was pretty well set. Now they're trying to respond."

Several officials pointed out, however, that amid the squabbling within the administration, Mr. Reagan had the final word and could simply halt Mr. Shultz's moves. "The wild card is still Reagan," said one official. "If he feels the conservatives who have served him well are getting the ax, he'll stop it."

A ranking State Department official pointed out that one key career officer was being replaced by a political appointee, W. Tapley Bennett, the longtime assistant secretary for legislative and intergovernmental affairs, is scheduled to be replaced by William L. Ball 3d, a former aide to Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, who is leaving Congress this year.

Mr. Shultz's planned shifts seem to run counter to the administration's policies up to now on ambassadorial appointments. Earlier this year, the American Foreign Policy Service Association, which represents the country's diplomats, expressed concern that Mr. Reagan had increased the percentage of noncareer ambassadors to 40 percent, well over the usual level of about 30 percent. The ambassadorial corps runs to about 150 people.

According to the association, President Jimmy Carter inherited an ambassadorial corps that was 36 percent political appointees and left one that was 27 percent political.

At a White House meeting last week, one official said, T. Kenneth Cribb Jr., an aide to Mr. Meese, bluntly exchanged words with Michael K. Deaver, a long-time Reagan aide and deputy chief of staff, about Mr. Shultz's planned moves.

At the meeting, attended by about two dozen people, Mr. Cribb reportedly said that conservatives were being bypassed in the administration. Mr. Deaver was said to have heatedly denied the assertion.

Officials said that John S. Herdringen, assistant to the president for personnel, as well as Joseph F. Salgado, an aide in charge of national security personnel, had left anger over the State Department moves.

On a broader scale, officials said, Mr. Shultz's personnel efforts are a measure of the ideological divisions within the administration and the growing leverage of a White House ambassador to many conservatives. This group includes Mr. Shultz, Mr. Deaver, James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff, and Richard G. Darman, a presidential assistant.

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Afghan Fighters Get Weapons, Aid Just Across the Border in Pakistan

By William Borders
New York Times Service



perhaps 8,000 Soviet soldiers and aircraft have been killed in the five years since the Soviet invasion and 15,000 or 20,000 more have been wounded.

In high-altitude saturation bombing, especially in the last year, the Soviet and Afghan forces have killed many thousands of Afghan civilians and forced others to abandon their villages and flee into Pakistan or Iran or into Afghanistan's cities.

This denuding of the countryside, in which crops are destroyed and entire valleys deserted, has made life considerably more difficult for the guerrillas, which was presumably the intention.

"The villagers used to always welcome us, when we arrived, with meals of lamb and dates," said Abdul Haq, a commander in the area around Kabul. "But now in some areas we have to take our own food with us, because when we get to a village it is empty."

According to officials in Washington, the aid that the United States has given to the Afghan guerrillas this year includes for the first time, money to buy food.

But most of the aid continues to be in the form of weapons and ammunition, sent covertly into Pakistan and turned over to the Pakistani government, which then gives it to guerrilla commanders in border outposts such as Quetta.

Because Afghanistan is landlocked and because its only other neighbor — Iran — is far less lenient with the guerrillas, much of their success in Afghanistan depends on the tolerance of the Pakistani government.

The guerrillas operate more or less openly here, in Peshawar and in other Pakistani towns along the border. They train their troops near the frontier, and they wander back and forth across it with ease. Their ancestors have been doing that for centuries, since these are largely unguarded mountain passes — the Khyber and others — that have never really come under the control of any central government.

In the last few months, the Afghans have begun launching attacks across the border, making the Pakistani very nervous about what might come next. Several dozen people have been killed in the tiny Pakistani border towns of Arandu and Teri Mangal.

"The people have effectively boycotted the referendum so Zia has no option left but to step down," said Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, a leader of the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

The referendum asked voters whether they backed General Zia's Islamic policies and his plan to hold general elections by March.

The day's only incident was reported in Lahore, capital of Punjab province, where police charged a processional after an opposition rally in a mosque.

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The president said he was "entirely satisfied" with the turnout but when pressed for an estimate of the number who had voted, he declined to comment. He said 20 to 50 percent of the electorate usually voted in referendums.

Opposition leaders said that more than 10 percent of the electorate of 34 million had voted. Official figures will not be released until Saturday.

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Afghan guerrillas eating at their headquarters in Peshawar, in northern Pakistan.

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The guerrillas say that a good part of their weaponry — rifles, mortars, grenade launchers, machine guns — is captured or turned over to them by the thousands of men who are believed to have defected from the conscript Afghan military over the years.

"We had in place a 12.7-millimeter heavy machine gun," he said.

"The Russian helicopter above us was not even afraid of it, because they know its limitations. The helicopter was firing rockets. Fortunately, the helicopter then came too low, an error. When it was as low as 50 meters (162 feet), we brought it down firing sideways, rather than straight up."

"But we cannot get along with only weapons that require the aircraft to be that low."

In Washington, officials maintain that Afghanistan is one of the world's most primitive societies and that sophisticated weapons are beyond the capabilities of the very backward youths who comprise most of the fighters. Moreover, heavier weapons, they say, reduce the guerrillas' mobility to roam the mountain passes.

The guerrillas do have some SAM-7s, a lightweight Soviet-made anti-aircraft weapon, but not enough. And they generally share the view of some Western military sources that the SAM-7 is not particularly effective against the kind of Soviet aircraft they face.

"Let my own experience describe to you the need," said Brigadier Rahim Wardak, one of the most respected of the guerrilla leaders.

Both border towns contain large concentrations of young, unattached Afghan men who are presumed to have been involved in attacks on Soviet-Afghan military posts just across the border.

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Laos, Ravished by War, Shows Signs of New Life

Communist Leaders Near 10th Year Of Push for Economic Self-Reliance

Chutharath Thawornkit is a Thai national. She recently was granted a two-week visa to visit Laos.

By Chutharath Thawornkit
The Associated Press

VIENTIANE, Laos — The sprawling, open air market is doing fine business these days. You can buy Japanese television sets and Soviet-made stoves. Detergents, soy sauce and cloth are smuggled across the Mekong River from Thailand, while local rice and vegetables rarely have been in such plentiful supply.

The Vientiane central market is one sign of better times in Laos, which next year marks a decade of Communist rule. In the early years of that regime, many people believed that Laos was a hopeless downward spiral.

When the victorious Pathet Lao marched out of the jungles and mountains in 1975, as many as 60,000 people were dispatched to harsh labor camps and re-education centers. The Communists, having toppled the U.S.-backed government, were then flying the orthodox Marxist hammer.

More than 10 percent of the population of some 3 million — almost the entire former elite — fled the country. Peasants showed their resentment at crude collectivization attempts by reducing production.

The economy began to fall apart.

Mr. Kayone, who is both prime minister and Communist Party chief, switched directions in late 1979. Farmers and private traders were given more leeway, more resources were channeled into agriculture and the timetable for socialism was set back.

In 1981, Laos produced a record harvest of more than one million tons and United Nations sources say it is target of 1.4 million by 1990 is "very possible." Mr. Souphan said that agriculture will continue to get priority along with exploitation of Laos' great forest wealth. Mining and light manufacturing also are to be expanded.

Life in Vientiane is difficult, especially for government employees.

A mid-level civil servant earns about \$100 kip (\$14) a month, which is the price of a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of pork. Government officials, however, receive food rations and other benefits.

Market vendors, restaurateurs, shopkeepers and others on the private economy can easily earn three times that amount. Many in Vientiane also are helped by money from relatives who fled the country.

"We're just able to live," said one restaurant owner. "Forget about being rich."

Vientiane is a sober and sleepy place, its 1975 population of about 200,000 reduced by almost half.

Chickens and goats wander the streets and vegetable plots ring private houses. Traffic lights are largely for the benefit of cyclists.

Most buildings are shabby and one of the few roads not marred by potholes is Phonekhang, along which are found embassies, the residence of Mr. Kayone and Vientiane's "Arch of Triumph," a monument to war dead begun in the late 1950s and still incomplete.

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. Cecil Ghanem, Mr. and Mrs. Nabil Ghanem, Dr. and Mrs. Samir Harfouche, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph-Antoine Ghanem and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Inama and Cecilia Abu-Mrich The Ghanem, Harfouche, Pyle, and Zabab family regret to announce the death of their father, grandfather, uncle and parent.

Mr. Dib Sassine GHANEM,

who died on December 17, 1984 in Paris.

The funeral service will take place on Friday December 21, 1984 at 10.30 a.m. in the church Notre-Dame du Liban, 17, rue d'Ulm, 75005, Paris.

Donations will be received for the orphans of Lebanon (Caritas Lebanon). This is the only official notice.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Japanese Plan Comet Observatory

TOKYO (UPI) — The Japan Amateur Astronomical Association plans to build an camp with an observatory in Australia next year to track Halley's comet from November 1983 until May 1986, according to the association's chairman, Hisashi Sato.

Astronomers at the camp at Coonabarabran, 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of Sydney, will exchange data with Australia's Siding Spring Observatory and the International Halle Watch project of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Mr. Sato said.

He said the camp would include radio equipment, two bunkhouses, a press office and a tent site. Three Japanese corporations have expressed interest in sponsoring the village, which will cost \$122,000 to \$204,000.

Interferon Promotes Eyelash Growth

NEW YORK (NYT) — A recent letter to The New England Journal of Medicine suggests that one variety of the natural antiviral substance interferon — which has been promoted for medical uses from treatment of cancer to cure of the common cold, and blamed for many adverse side effects — seems to promote the growth of human eyelashes.

Dr. Kenneth A. Foon of the National Cancer Institute and Dr. Gerard Dougher, a physician in Laguna Beach, California, said two patients taking human leukocyte A interferon as treatment for cancer of the lymphatic system grew "thick, curly, long eyelashes that ranged in length from 2 to 6.5 centimeters" (0.7 inch to 2.5 inches) and eventually had to be trimmed every two weeks.

Lest there be a rush to seek this kind of treatment for cosmetic purposes, the doctors noted that the interferon was administered in large doses three times a week by injection into muscle.

Some Spiders May Be Vegetarians

NEW YORK (NYT) — "Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly in the 19th-century nursery rhyme, reflecting the conventional wisdom that spiders spin their webs to catch insects. But a report in Science magazine adds a vegetarian dimension to spider lore.

In the spring, when insects are scarce and pollen is plentiful, some young spiders may spin webs mainly to trap pollen and microbes for food. Spiders of the common species *Araneus diadematus* eat the webs, pollen and all, and apparently spin new webs to catch more, said the report from Rita B. Smith and Thomas P. Mommensee of the University of British Columbia.

"Orb-weaving spiders take down and eat their old webs at fairly regular intervals — a well-documented behavior that is usually explained as a mechanism for recovering some of the costs of producing silk," they said. But "young orb-weavers spin and dismantle several successive webs without apparently capturing any insect prey."

Sickle-Cell Test Device Developed

BOSTON (UPI) — Government researchers say they have developed a device that determines the severity of sickle-cell anemia by beaming a laser through a victim's skin to see how fast blood cells move underneath. Researchers hope the device will help in testing treatments and studying the causes of the disease.

The development was reported in the New England Journal of Medicine by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Sickle-cell anemia, a genetically transmitted disease that affects mainly black people, can be fatal. It distorts the shape of red blood cells so that they have trouble passing through the capillaries.

Light from the laser device penetrates the skin slightly and bounces back. By measuring the shift in the light's wavelength as it bounces off blood cells, scientists can determine how fast blood moves through the capillaries. The study found that sickle-cell blood tended to ebb and flow in cycles. The researchers said that the significance of this was uncertain, but that it should lead to clues on how the disease works.

Ancient Fire-Worship Temple Found

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A temple used by ancient fire worshippers has been found in the southern Uzbek Republic, Tass has reported. The temple, measuring about 45 by 65 meters (49 by 70 yards), is believed to be more than 3,500 years old, according to Ahmadali Askarov, director of the local archaeology institute.

A high brick platform in the center of the structure apparently served as a sanctuary, with four altars, one for each of the "elements" perceived by the ancients — fire, earth, air and water. A separate part of the temple was probably used for more mundane purposes, such as making religious objects and wine, the archaeologists said.

Dying Star Pulsates in Different Way

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico (AP) — Newly discovered properties of a very hot, dying star could expand knowledge of stars' life cycles, scientists say. Astrophysicists used computers to analyze the star, called K1-16, and learned that its pulsations were like those of water boiling in an open saucepan.

Most other oscillating stars' surfaces expand and contract uniformly, according to Arthur Cox and Russell Kidman of the Los Alamos National Laboratory's Theoretical Division, and Summer Starrfield of Arizona State University. They said K1-16 was about 10,000 light years away in the constellation Draco, and was pulsating as it became a white dwarf.

Dr. Cox said the shivering effect of K1-16 occurred when carbon and oxygen near its surface acted like a piston, causing the surface to deform erratically. The shivering is similar to, but much greater than, pulsations on Earth's sun, he said.

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20-12-84

Researchers Identifying Some Early Signs of Schizophrenia

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Through a significant new approach to fighting schizophrenia, an international research group has begun to identify signs in children that may predict which of them will eventually have this most severe form of mental illness.

The findings, the work of behavioral scientists in the United States and abroad, are part of a project called the High Risk Consortium. The consortium, which will continue for many years, has yielded data on the social and psychological precursors of schizophrenia, a disorder characterized by loss of contact with reality. The goal is to help prevent people at risk from becoming schizophrenic.

Earlier decades saw researchers point to "schizophrenia-causing" mothers and "double-blind" messages as leading to the disorder. Then genetic factors that led to biochemical causes were sought.

The current approach integrates both: It rests on the assumption that some people inherit a susceptibility to schizophrenia, but that how weather the stresses of life determines whether they will develop the disorder. The researchers are looking for experiences that sharply increase the likelihood that a susceptible child will become a schizophrenic adult.

Many of the children studied had schizophrenic parents and were thus deemed more genetically susceptible to schizophrenia. One of the findings, however, was among children whose parents were not considered mentally ill, although there were other suggestions that the children might be susceptible.

What characterized their parents was that they habitually gave children confusing and negative messages. This distorted communication was a strong predictor of which children eventually showed signs of schizophrenia. Twelve of 65 children in the study developed the illness.

When such patterns of communication have been noted before in families of schizophrenics, this is the first time the patterns have been identified as playing some role as precursors of the disorder.

The High Risk Consortium comprises 15 major research centers around the world. The groups have studied about 3,000 children, 1,200 of them with schizophrenic parents. Of these, 35 to 40 have shown clinical signs of the disorder, a higher portion than would be expected in a normal population.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1984

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 8

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WALL STREET WATCH

Volatile Chip Issues Find Scant Broker Agreement

By VARTANIC G. VARTAN
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When it comes to market volatility, it is hard to top semiconductor stocks. This group enjoyed a spectacular run from early 1982 to early 1984. Then the stocks of major chip makers suddenly weakened in January and later recovered much of their losses, only to sink lower through July.

The stock market rally in early August sent them flying again. Lately, however, these issues have come under renewed pressure as the industry goes through a period of painful inventory adjustment and lowered estimates of earnings.

Small wonder, then, that securities analysts differ on their opinions for semiconductor issues.

"It's a tough group to buy, because these stocks move up or down by as much as six months in advance of changes in their order bookings," said Adam F. Cuhney, who follows the industry for Salomon Brothers. "You've got to buy them on weakness, because they are so volatile."

"For four consecutive months to October, there was an accelerating rate of decline in order bookings. But it now appears that the rate of decline is moderating. As the new year progresses, benchmarks of industry performance will appear less ominous and will show signs of recovery before mid-1985."

With the economic slowdown taking its toll on the profitability of semiconductor manufacturers, Mr. Cuhney recently scaled back his earnings forecasts for companies for the coming year. However, he remains positive on the group and recommends five stocks for purchase: Intel, Advanced Micro Devices, National Semiconductor, Texas Instruments and Motorola.

For the intermediate term of up to one year, Thomas Kurlak, who covers the group for Merrill Lynch, carries a "neutral" opinion on all five of these issues. For the long term, however, he rates Intel and Advanced Micro Devices as outright "buys," and the other three stocks a notch lower, at "O.K. to buy."

LATE last week, Intel's management said that its fourth-quarter earnings for 1984 would decline to about 20 cents a share from 40 cents a year earlier. Following this announcement, Mr. Kurlak cut his estimate for this year's profits to \$1.70 a share from \$1.83. His earnings projection for 1985 was reduced to \$1.35 to \$1.60 a share from a previous range of \$1.50 to \$2 a share.

At that time, however, Mr. Kurlak raised his long-term opinion to "buy."

James L. Barlage, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham, holds to a different view on semiconductor stocks. "We went negative on the group in January and therefore have been sellers of these stocks for almost a year," he said. "I still recommend their sale and believe that the industry environment for semiconductors will remain very sluggish for possibly the first nine months of 1985."

For two years before January 1984, Mr. Barlage had remained positive on semiconductor stocks. In the final week of January, however, he became increasingly cautious "concerning the group's appreciation potential" and withdrew all purchase recommendations.

"At that time, I felt that by the middle of 1984 supply and demand would come into balance and that we would begin to see profit-margin deterioration, order weakness and earnings coming under pressure," he explained. In retrospect, his predictions were on target.

At present, Mr. Barlage's only recommendation in the group is Anthem Electronics, a distributor of semiconductor products. "Anthem is expanding its product lines, increasing revenues and receiving a number of manufacturers in niche areas," he said.

The price action of Texas Instruments illustrated the roller-coaster performance of semiconductor issues that makes money managers either ecstatic or forlorn. It sold at a high of \$150.75 a share in November 1980, up from a low of \$68.625 in April of that year. The price plunged to \$75 by November 1981, soared to \$176

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Dec. 19, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2 P.M.

Country	Per	Country	Per	Country	Per	Country	Per	Country	Per	Country	Per
U.S.	1.54	Ireland	1.012	Iraq	0.982	Sierra Leone	2.728				
Belgium	1.022	72.875	20.095	4.54	3.925	77.775	—	54.225	134.875	141.015	—
Frankfurt	3.09	1.675	22.425	1.421	0.815	4.985	121.221	1.2495	—		
London	1.174	2.445	11.325	2.275	2.275	2.275	—	30.725	74.555	74.555	—
Paris	1.028	2.875	20.095	2.425	2.425	2.425	—	62.15	2.705	247.3	—
New York	1.1695	3.1025	9.408	1.8725	2.4975	2.4975	—	37.092	1.25	1.25	—
Tokyo	9.464	11.125	34.855	4.9825	27.125	15.265	37.092	1.25	1.25	1.25	—
Zurich	2.6635	2.9225	8.625	2.725	2.134	7.225	37.092	1.25	1.25	1.25	—
ECU	0.7207	0.6175	2.225	0.8825	1.2725	2.515	44.984	1.25	1.25	1.25	—
1 USD	0.86819	0.83817	1.625	0.8225	1.2725	2.515	44.984	1.25	1.25	1.25	—

1 Sterling; 1.645 Irish £
(a) Commercial banks (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1000 (f) Units of 10000
N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Dec. 19

Dec. 19	1 mon.	2 mon.	3 mon.	6 mon.	1 year	2 yrs.
Dollar	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
DM	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Yen	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Frank	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
French	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Mark	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Swiss	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Italian	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Spanish	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Portuguese	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Irish	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Malta	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%
Other	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum for equivalent.

Asian Dollar Rates Dec. 19

Dec. 19	1 mon.	2 mon.	3 mon.	6 mon.	1 year	2 yrs.
1 mon.	8.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%
2 mon.	8.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%
3 mon.	8.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%
6 mon.	8.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%
1 yr.	8.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%
2 yrs.	8.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%

The market absorbed the news of

Key Money Rates United States

Discount Rate 9.5% Prev. 9.5%

Federal Funds 7.5% 7.5%

Prime Lending Rate 10.5% 10.5%

Broker Loan Rate 10.5% 10.5%

Commercial Paper 10.5% 10.5%

Corporate Bonds 10.5% 10.5%

1-month Interbank 10.5% 10.5%

3-month Interbank 10.5% 10.5%

6-month Interbank 10.5% 10.5%

1-year Interbank 10.5% 10.5%

Gold Prices London

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.Y.

Amsterdam, December 13th, 1984.

Source: Commerzbank Bank of Tokyo

Levered Bank.

Flexibility Signaled By OPEC

Cartel May React To Spot Market

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries signaled a more flexible attitude toward pricing as its regular winter conference opened here Wednesday.

OPEC oil ministers suggested that they may reconvene early next year if the minor price changes like those adopted this week prove ineffective.

The ministers are debating proposals that call for a rise of about 50 cents in the official prices of the heaviest crudes from \$26.

At the same time, the official price of extra-light crudes would be cut about 25 cents.

The official price of Arab light, OPEC's benchmark, is to remain \$29, ministers said, even though it is trading around \$27.50 on the spot market, where crude is sold.

Many of analysts, and some OPEC insiders, regard the likely change as unrealistic, given the persistent weakness of demand.

The changes would leave the official prices of the extra-light crudes around \$3.50 above those of the heavy crudes.

In the spot market, the gap is only about \$2, reflecting improved refining techniques that allow companies to derive more high-quality products from cheaper crudes.

Mr. Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister and chairman of the conference, said the price "differences" between various grades of crude should be flexible and reviewed periodically.

Mr. Subroto was asked whether OPEC was being forced to follow the spot market's lead. "Sometimes we lead, sometimes we follow," he said, beaming with his usual cheerfulness.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, told reporters that OPEC would review before the end of March any price changes adopted this week.

Mama Said al-Oteiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, which has had trouble selling its overpriced light crudes, described the expected changes as an "interim arrangement."

A veteran member of one delegation, who did not want to be identified, conceded that the price adjustments would not be an ideal solution. But he said, "it will do more good than not doing anything."

Even a small change in the price differentials is hard to negotiate, partly because producers of heavier crudes stand to lose part of their pricing advantage. As recently as October, OPEC was unable to muster a consensus in favor of any change in the outdated price system.

OPEC ministers appear to hope that a sudden blast of cold weather will counteract pressure for further cuts in all of their prices, at least temporarily.

This week's meeting is expected to reaffirm OPEC's production ceiling at 16 million barrels a day, though current production is below that level.

Exports accounted for more than half the increase in volume sales by West German industry in the third quarter, the Bundesbank said.

It confirmed data released by the Federal Statistics Office on Dec. 5 showing that third-quarter GNP, after seasonal and calendar adjustment, rose 2.5 percent above the level of the second quarter, which had seen a strike by metalworkers, to 325 billion Deutsche marks (\$104.5 billion).

In a review of the economy, the central bank said that West German industry saw a 15-percent rise in export orders between August and October compared with the year-earlier level.

It added, "the high U.S. currency is certainly made export business in the dollar area easier, but German exporters were able to win new markets in almost all areas of world trade."

ART BUCHWALD

Pizza in the Big Apple

NEW YORK — They say that people in New York are reluctant to get involved.

This is a bad rap. People who live in the Big Apple will get involved if they believe something unusual is going on.

I realized how oblivious New Yorkers were to their environment while walking up Lexington Avenue with a friend named Arthur Stevens. We were hemmed in by giant skyscrapers, and everything looked gray.

"Don't you miss the sun?" I asked him.

"What sun?" he wanted to know.

You know, the thing that lights the sky in the daytime. It's up there somewhere above the glass buildings."

If God had wanted New Yorkers to have sun, He would never have sold the air rights to Manhattan," Stevens said.

We couldn't continue the conversation because 12 jackhammers were going full blast in the street.

A half-block later I said, "I don't understand how people can take the noise."

"I don't hear any noise," Stevens said.

"Doesn't the constant din of jackhammers, wrecking balls and automobile horns get on your nerves?"

"It probably would if I thought about it."

"What do you think about when you're walking in New York?"

"Most of the time I think to myself, 'I hope a bank or brokerage



Buchwald

firm in one of those skyscrapers doesn't go broke.'"

"Why do you think about that?"

"I'd hate to have a vice president from the 35th floor fall on me just as I was passing by."

We walked around mountains of plastic bags filled with refuse.

"Do you ever think about garbage?" I asked him.

"What garbage?" he wanted to know.

The stuff in those large green bags on the curb."

"You could have fooled me," he said. "I thought they were Christians but the merchants put out to decorate the sidewalk."

"I'm just a tourist," I said, "and I don't want to be critical of New York. But there is a lot more going on here than you people are aware of."

"Give me an example."

"A man on roller skates just grabbed that lady's purse."

"How do you know he did it?"

"He was wearing a ski mask. Should we call a cop?"

"Are you crazy? If New Yorkers called a cop every time a guy on roller skates snatched a purse, no one would ever get home for dinner."

"Don't you care about the lady?"

"Of course I care about the lady. But when you live in the Big Apple you have to make choices. Mine right now is whether I want to deal with her purse problem, or get something for dinner. Let's stop in the delicatessen."

"A large pizza," Stevens said to the man behind the counter. The man replied in a foreign tongue.

"I think he's speaking to you in a calypso patois, probably indigenous to Haiti," I said.

"Is that what it is? I've been coming here for 10 months, and every time I ask for pizza someone gives me a loaf of pumpernickel bread."

"Why do you patronize this place if no one speaks English?"

"It's only a block from my apartment."

"Aren't you tired of eating nothing but bread for dinner?"

"Now that you mention it, I am. But I like most New Yorkers. By the time I'm almost home, I'm so glad to be there I'm too hopped up to argue with a guy over the difference between pumpernickel and pizza."

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New York Review Is Sold

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NEWS — The himinously New York Review of Books has been sold to Rea Hederman, owner of the New York-based cable television company Morningside Partnership, for slightly more than \$5 million in a transaction that guarantees editorial independence for its editors. The Review, founded in 1963, has a circulation of 120,000.

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